

## FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

## THIRD SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4.

## SENATE.

Numerous petitions were presented from individuals for the removal of political disabilities, and by Mr. Stewart, from Western miners, asking protection against certain railroad corporations, which are claiming their lands by virtue of alleged Congressional grants.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a communication including the opinion of the Attorney General in regard to unexpired bonds.

By Mr. HARRIS: To enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children, to acquire homesteads on the public lands of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. COLE: For the relief of distillers of brandy from grape. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Also, for encouraging the development of the mineral wealth of the United States, and incorporating the Land States with the National Metallurgical Academy. Referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SPENCER: To pay for quarter-master and commissary's supplies taken for the United States army from citizens of Alabama who had enlisted and were doing service in said army. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. POMEROY: Authorizing the valid conveyance of the right and title of property before the issuance of patents. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. HOWE: Amending the bankrupt act of March 2, 1867, so as to give priority in the discharge of the bankrupt's debts to wages due to any operative, clerk, or house servant, to an amount not exceeding \$200. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILSON: Amending the army act of 1862, in regard to the establishment of a pension for the family of a soldier who has been killed in action. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. CORBETT, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to incorporate the United States Navigation Company. The bill provides for an organization of the company but no salary.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing an inquiry into the conduct of the late war, and of imposing a tax of one dollar upon each application for an official position having a salary of not less than \$1,000, and the same upon each signature thereto made by the President of the United States, or made by any person in the Executive department, and where the salary is in excess of \$1,000 an additional tax of fifty cents.

Mr. THURMAN suggested to Mr. Morrill that his resolution had been adopted by the Senate, and that it was not necessary for the gentleman to designate it as a resolution for the purpose of raising revenue for the Republican party.

Mr. MORRILL declined to act upon the suggestion.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Senate took up and passed the bill amendatory of the funding act of last session, authorizing an increase of the interest of the public debt from two hundred millions to five hundred millions, and making the interest on the same payable quarterly.

Notice was given by Mr. MORTON that he would on Monday next introduce a bill for reimbursing the States for money advanced during the rebellion; and similar notice for tomorrow, by Mr. SHERMAN, respecting bill relative to mints, assay offices, and coinage of the United States.

Mr. SUMNER's resolution calling for information upon San Domingo matters was adopted without objection.

Mr. THURMAN moved to discharge the joint committee of Congress from further consideration of the resolution previously introduced by Mr. Sprague directing an inquiry into the alleged complicity of Senator Sprague with blockade runners in Texas during the late rebellion.

The reasons for the motion were stated by Mr. THURMAN to be a supposed inadvertence in the reference, and the fact that an inquiry into the conduct of the late war, and of imposing a tax of one dollar upon each application for an official position having a salary of not less than \$1,000, and the same upon each signature thereto made by the President of the United States, or made by any person in the Executive department, and where the salary is in excess of \$1,000 an additional tax of fifty cents.

Mr. THURMAN moved to discharge the joint committee of Congress from further consideration of the resolution previously introduced by Mr. Sprague directing an inquiry into the alleged complicity of Senator Sprague with blockade runners in Texas during the late rebellion.

The reasons for the motion were stated by Mr. THURMAN to be a supposed inadvertence in the reference, and the fact that an inquiry into the conduct of the late war, and of imposing a tax of one dollar upon each application for an official position having a salary of not less than \$1,000, and the same upon each signature thereto made by the President of the United States, or made by any person in the Executive department, and where the salary is in excess of \$1,000 an additional tax of fifty cents.

Mr. THURMAN moved to discharge the joint committee of Congress from further consideration of the resolution previously introduced by Mr. Sprague directing an inquiry into the alleged complicity of Senator Sprague with blockade runners in Texas during the late rebellion.

The reasons for the motion were stated by Mr. THURMAN to be a supposed inadvertence in the reference, and the fact that an inquiry into the conduct of the late war, and of imposing a tax of one dollar upon each application for an official position having a salary of not less than \$1,000, and the same upon each signature thereto made by the President of the United States, or made by any person in the Executive department, and where the salary is in excess of \$1,000 an additional tax of fifty cents.

Mr. THURMAN moved to discharge the joint committee of Congress from further consideration of the resolution previously introduced by Mr. Sprague directing an inquiry into the alleged complicity of Senator Sprague with blockade runners in Texas during the late rebellion.

The reasons for the motion were stated by Mr. THURMAN to be a supposed inadvertence in the reference, and the fact that an inquiry into the conduct of the late war, and of imposing a tax of one dollar upon each application for an official position having a salary of not less than \$1,000, and the same upon each signature thereto made by the President of the United States, or made by any person in the Executive department, and where the salary is in excess of \$1,000 an additional tax of fifty cents.

Mr. THURMAN moved to discharge the joint committee of Congress from further consideration of the resolution previously introduced by Mr. Sprague directing an inquiry into the alleged complicity of Senator Sprague with blockade runners in Texas during the late rebellion.

The reasons for the motion were stated by Mr. THURMAN to be a supposed inadvertence in the reference, and the fact that an inquiry into the conduct of the late war, and of imposing a tax of one dollar upon each application for an official position having a salary of not less than \$1,000, and the same upon each signature thereto made by the President of the United States, or made by any person in the Executive department, and where the salary is in excess of \$1,000 an additional tax of fifty cents.

Mr. THURMAN moved to discharge the joint committee of Congress from further consideration of the resolution previously introduced by Mr. Sprague directing an inquiry into the alleged complicity of Senator Sprague with blockade runners in Texas during the late rebellion.

The reasons for the motion were stated by Mr. THURMAN to be a supposed inadvertence in the reference, and the fact that an inquiry into the conduct of the late war, and of imposing a tax of one dollar upon each application for an official position having a salary of not less than \$1,000, and the same upon each signature thereto made by the President of the United States, or made by any person in the Executive department, and where the salary is in excess of \$1,000 an additional tax of fifty cents.

Mr. THURMAN moved to discharge the joint committee of Congress from further consideration of the resolution previously introduced by Mr. Sprague directing an inquiry into the alleged complicity of Senator Sprague with blockade runners in Texas during the late rebellion.

The reasons for the motion were stated by Mr. THURMAN to be a supposed inadvertence in the reference, and the fact that an inquiry into the conduct of the late war, and of imposing a tax of one dollar upon each application for an official position having a salary of not less than \$1,000, and the same upon each signature thereto made by the President of the United States, or made by any person in the Executive department, and where the salary is in excess of \$1,000 an additional tax of fifty cents.

Mr. THURMAN moved to discharge the joint committee of Congress from further consideration of the resolution previously introduced by Mr. Sprague directing an inquiry into the alleged complicity of Senator Sprague with blockade runners in Texas during the late rebellion.

The reasons for the motion were stated by Mr. THURMAN to be a supposed inadvertence in the reference, and the fact that an inquiry into the conduct of the late war, and of imposing a tax of one dollar upon each application for an official position having a salary of not less than \$1,000, and the same upon each signature thereto made by the President of the United States, or made by any person in the Executive department, and where the salary is in excess of \$1,000 an additional tax of fifty cents.

Mr. THURMAN moved to discharge the joint committee of Congress from further consideration of the resolution previously introduced by Mr. Sprague directing an inquiry into the alleged complicity of Senator Sprague with blockade runners in Texas during the late rebellion.

The reasons for the motion were stated by Mr. THURMAN to be a supposed inadvertence in the reference, and the fact that an inquiry into the conduct of the late war, and of imposing a tax of one dollar upon each application for an official position having a salary of not less than \$1,000, and the same upon each signature thereto made by the President of the United States, or made by any person in the Executive department, and where the salary is in excess of \$1,000 an additional tax of fifty cents.

Mr. THURMAN moved to discharge the joint committee of Congress from further consideration of the resolution previously introduced by Mr. Sprague directing an inquiry into the alleged complicity of Senator Sprague with blockade runners in Texas during the late rebellion.

The reasons for the motion were stated by Mr. THURMAN to be a supposed inadvertence in the reference, and the fact that an inquiry into the conduct of the late war, and of imposing a tax of one dollar upon each application for an official position having a salary of not less than \$1,000, and the same upon each signature thereto made by the President of the United States, or made by any person in the Executive department, and where the salary is in excess of \$1,000 an additional tax of fifty cents.

Mr. THURMAN moved to discharge the joint committee of Congress from further consideration of the resolution previously introduced by Mr. Sprague directing an inquiry into the alleged complicity of Senator Sprague with blockade runners in Texas during the late rebellion.

The reasons for the motion were stated by Mr. THURMAN to be a supposed inadvertence in the reference, and the fact that an inquiry into the conduct of the late war, and of imposing a tax of one dollar upon each application for an official position having a salary of not less than \$1,000, and the same upon each signature thereto made by the President of the United States, or made by any person in the Executive department, and where the salary is in excess of \$1,000 an additional tax of fifty cents.

Mr. THURMAN moved to discharge the joint committee of Congress from further consideration of the resolution previously introduced by Mr. Sprague directing an inquiry into the alleged complicity of Senator Sprague with blockade runners in Texas during the late rebellion.

The reasons for the motion were stated by Mr. THURMAN to be a supposed inadvertence in the reference, and the fact that an inquiry into the conduct of the late war, and of imposing a tax of one dollar upon each application for an official position having a salary of not less than \$1,000, and the same upon each signature thereto made by the President of the United States, or made by any person in the Executive department, and where the salary is in excess of \$1,000 an additional tax of fifty cents.

Mr. THURMAN moved to discharge the joint committee of Congress from further consideration of the resolution previously introduced by Mr. Sprague directing an inquiry into the alleged complicity of Senator Sprague with blockade runners in Texas during the late rebellion.

The reasons for the motion were stated by Mr. THURMAN to be a supposed inadvertence in the reference, and the fact that an inquiry into the conduct of the late war, and of imposing a tax of one dollar upon each application for an official position having a salary of not less than \$1,000, and the same upon each signature thereto made by the President of the United States, or made by any person in the Executive department, and where the salary is in excess of \$1,000 an additional tax of fifty cents.

Mr. THURMAN moved to discharge the joint committee of Congress from further consideration of the resolution previously introduced by Mr. Sprague directing an inquiry into the alleged complicity of Senator Sprague with blockade runners in Texas during the late rebellion.

The reasons for the motion were stated by Mr. THURMAN to be a supposed inadvertence in the reference, and the fact that an inquiry into the conduct of the late war, and of imposing a tax of one dollar upon each application for an official position having a salary of not less than \$1,000, and the same upon each signature thereto made by the President of the United States, or made by any person in the Executive department, and where the salary is in excess of \$1,000 an additional tax of fifty cents.

Mr. THURMAN moved to discharge the joint committee of Congress from further consideration of the resolution previously introduced by Mr. Sprague directing an inquiry into the alleged complicity of Senator Sprague with blockade runners in Texas during the late rebellion.

The reasons for the motion were stated by Mr. THURMAN to be a supposed inadvertence in the reference, and the fact that an inquiry into the conduct of the late war, and of imposing a tax of one dollar upon each application for an official position having a salary of not less than \$1,000, and the same upon each signature thereto made by the President of the United States, or made by any person in the Executive department, and where the salary is in excess of \$1,000 an additional tax of fifty cents.

subjected to the penalties of the proposed law. He declared the sponsor of the bill (Mr. Trumbull) in urging the measure.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he was much in earnest, and would press the bill daily until it was disposed of.

The discussion proceeded.

Mr. DAVIS demanded the regular order—the morning hour having in the meantime expired.

Mr. TRUMBULL endeavored to make the bill a special order; but Mr. CAMERON objected, and it went over until the next morning hour.

The Senate proceeded with the regular order of business, (the bill for the relief of J. M. McKim, of Paducah, Ky.). The further discussion was resumed upon the question whether the destruction of the dwelling-house of the claimant, by order of the Union commander, during the battle there in 1864, was an actual taking of private property for public use, in violation of the Constitution.

Mr. DAVIS argued to show the liability of the Government to the claimant upon general principles of international law. He quoted from a report in the case to show that when the house was destroyed the battle was not in progress, and was not resumed until five hours afterward; that the destruction was necessary to the safety of the Union garrison, to prevent its occupation by the enemy. Various authorities were cited and commented upon by the speaker.

Mr. CARPENTER, arguing to show the distinction between justice and generosity which should obtain in passing upon claims for the United States army from citizens of Alabama who had enlisted and were doing service in said army. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. POMEROY: Authorizing the valid conveyance of the right and title of property before the issuance of patents. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. HOWE: Amending the bankrupt act of March 2, 1867, so as to give priority in the discharge of the bankrupt's debts to wages due to any operative, clerk, or house servant, to an amount not exceeding \$200. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILSON: Amending the army act of 1862, in regard to the establishment of a pension for the family of a soldier who has been killed in action. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. CORBETT, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to incorporate the United States Navigation Company. The bill provides for an organization of the company but no salary.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing an inquiry into the conduct of the late war, and of imposing a tax of one dollar upon each application for an official position having a salary of not less than \$1,000, and the same upon each signature thereto made by the President of the United States, or made by any person in the Executive department, and where the salary is in excess of \$1,000 an additional tax of fifty cents.

Mr. THURMAN suggested to Mr. Morrill that his resolution had been adopted by the Senate, and that it was not necessary for the gentleman to designate it as a resolution for the purpose of raising revenue for the Republican party.

Mr. MORRILL declined to act upon the suggestion.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Senate took up and passed the bill amendatory of the funding act of last session, authorizing an increase of the interest of the public debt from two hundred millions to five hundred millions, and making the interest on the same payable quarterly.

Notice was given by Mr. MORTON that he would on Monday next introduce a bill for reimbursing the States for money advanced during the rebellion; and similar notice for tomorrow, by Mr. SHERMAN, respecting bill relative to mints, assay offices, and coinage of the United States.

Mr. SUMNER's resolution calling for information upon San Domingo matters was adopted without objection.

Mr. THURMAN moved to discharge the joint committee of Congress from further consideration of the resolution previously introduced by Mr. Sprague directing an inquiry into the alleged complicity of Senator Sprague with blockade runners in Texas during the late rebellion.

The reasons for the motion were stated by Mr. THURMAN to be a supposed inadvertence in the reference, and the fact that an inquiry into the conduct of the late war, and of imposing a tax of one dollar upon each application for an official position having a salary of not less than \$1,000, and the same upon each signature thereto made by the President of the United States, or made by any person in the Executive department, and where the salary is in excess of \$1,000 an additional tax of fifty cents.

Mr. THURMAN moved to discharge the joint committee of Congress from further consideration of the resolution previously introduced by Mr. Sprague directing an inquiry into the alleged complicity of Senator Sprague with blockade runners in Texas during the late rebellion.

The reasons for the motion were stated by Mr. THURMAN to be a supposed inadvertence in the reference, and the fact that an inquiry into the conduct of the late war, and of imposing a tax of one dollar upon each application for an official position having a salary of not less than \$1,000, and the same upon each signature thereto made by the President of the United States, or made by any person in the Executive department, and where the salary is in excess of \$1,000 an additional tax of fifty cents.

Mr. THURMAN moved to discharge the joint committee of Congress from further consideration of the resolution previously introduced by Mr. Sprague directing an inquiry into the alleged complicity of Senator Sprague with blockade runners in Texas during the late rebellion.

The reasons for the motion were stated by Mr. THURMAN to be a supposed inadvertence in the reference, and the fact that an inquiry into the conduct of the late war, and of imposing a tax of one dollar upon each application for an official position having a salary of not less than \$1,000, and the same upon each signature thereto made by the President of the United States, or made by any person in the Executive department, and where the salary is in excess of \$1,000 an additional tax of fifty cents.

Mr. THURMAN moved to discharge the joint committee of Congress from further consideration of the resolution previously introduced by Mr. Sprague directing an inquiry into the alleged complicity of Senator Sprague with blockade runners in Texas during the late rebellion.

The reasons for the motion were stated by Mr. THURMAN to be a supposed inadvertence in the reference, and the fact that an inquiry into the conduct of the late war, and of imposing a tax of one dollar upon each application for an official position having a salary of not less than \$1,000, and the same upon each signature thereto made by the President of the United States, or made by any person in the Executive department, and where the salary is in excess of \$1,000 an additional tax of fifty cents.

Mr. THURMAN moved to discharge the joint committee of Congress from further consideration of the resolution previously introduced by Mr. Sprague directing an inquiry into the alleged complicity of Senator Sprague with blockade runners in Texas during the late rebellion.

The reasons for the motion were stated by Mr. THURMAN to be a supposed inadvertence in the reference, and the fact that an inquiry into the conduct of the late war, and of imposing a tax of one dollar upon each application for an official position having a salary of not less than \$1,000, and the same upon each signature thereto made by the President of the United States, or made by any person in the Executive department, and where the salary is in excess of \$1,000 an additional tax of fifty cents.

Mr. THURMAN moved to discharge the joint committee of Congress from further consideration of the resolution previously introduced by Mr. Sprague directing an inquiry into the alleged complicity of Senator Sprague with blockade runners in Texas during the late rebellion.

The reasons for the motion were stated by Mr. THURMAN to be a supposed inadvertence in the reference, and the fact that an inquiry into the conduct of the late war, and of imposing a tax of one dollar upon each application for an official position having a salary of not less than \$1,000, and the same upon each signature thereto made by the President of the United States, or made by any person in the Executive department, and where the salary is in excess of \$1,000 an additional tax of fifty cents.

Mr. THURMAN moved to discharge the joint committee of Congress from further consideration of the resolution previously introduced by Mr. Sprague directing an inquiry into the alleged complicity of Senator Sprague with blockade runners in Texas during the late rebellion.

The reasons for the motion were stated by Mr. THURMAN to be a supposed inadvertence in the reference, and the fact that an inquiry into the conduct of the late war, and of imposing a tax of one dollar upon each application for an official position having a salary of not less than \$1,000, and the same upon each signature thereto made by the President of the United States, or made by any person in the Executive department, and where the salary is in excess of \$1,000 an additional tax of fifty cents.

Mr. THURMAN moved to discharge the joint committee of Congress from further consideration of the resolution previously introduced by Mr. Sprague directing an inquiry into the alleged complicity of Senator Sprague with blockade runners in Texas during the late rebellion.

The reasons for the motion were stated by Mr. THURMAN to be a supposed inadvertence in the reference, and the fact that an inquiry into the conduct of the late war, and of imposing a tax of one dollar upon each application for an official position having a salary of not less than \$1,000, and the same upon each signature thereto made by the President of the United States, or made by any person in the Executive department, and where the salary is in excess of \$1,000 an additional tax of fifty cents.

Mr. THURMAN moved to discharge the joint committee of Congress from further consideration of the resolution previously introduced by Mr. Sprague directing an inquiry into the alleged complicity of Senator Sprague with blockade runners in Texas during the late rebellion.

The reasons for the motion were stated by Mr. THURMAN to be a supposed inadvertence in the reference, and the fact that an inquiry into the conduct of the late war, and of imposing a tax of one dollar upon each application for an official position having a salary of not less than \$1,000, and the same upon each signature thereto made by the President of the United States, or made by any person in the Executive department, and where the salary is in excess of \$1,000 an additional tax of fifty cents.

Mr. THURMAN moved to discharge the joint committee of Congress from further consideration of the resolution previously introduced by Mr. Sprague directing an inquiry into the alleged complicity of Senator Sprague with blockade runners in Texas during the late rebellion.

The reasons for the motion were stated by Mr. THURMAN to be a supposed inadvertence in the reference, and the fact that an inquiry into the conduct of the late war, and of imposing a tax of one dollar upon each application for an official position having a salary of not less than \$1,000, and the same upon each signature thereto made by the President of the United States, or made by any person in the Executive department, and where the salary is in excess of \$1,000 an additional tax of fifty cents.

Mr. THURMAN moved to discharge the joint committee of Congress from further consideration of the resolution previously introduced by Mr. Sprague directing an inquiry into the alleged complicity of Senator Sprague with blockade runners in Texas during the late rebellion.

The reasons for the motion were stated by Mr. THURMAN to be a supposed inadvertence in the reference, and the fact that an inquiry into the conduct of the late war, and of imposing a tax of one dollar upon each application for an official position having a salary of not less than \$1,000, and the same upon each signature thereto made by the President of the United States, or made by any person in the Executive department, and where the salary is in excess of \$1,000 an additional tax of fifty cents.

Mr. THURMAN moved to discharge the joint committee of Congress from further consideration of the resolution previously introduced by Mr. Sprague directing an inquiry into the alleged complicity of Senator Sprague with blockade runners in Texas during the late rebellion.

The reasons for the motion were stated by Mr. THURMAN to be a supposed inadvertence in the reference, and the fact that an inquiry into the conduct of the late war, and of imposing a tax of one dollar upon each application for an official position having a salary of not less than \$1,000, and the same upon each signature thereto made by the President of the United States, or made by any person in the Executive department, and where the salary is in excess of \$1,000 an additional tax of fifty cents.

Mr. THURMAN moved to discharge the joint committee of Congress from further consideration of the resolution previously introduced by Mr. Sprague directing an inquiry into the alleged complicity of Senator Sprague with blockade runners in Texas during the late rebellion.

The reasons for the motion were stated by Mr. THURMAN to be a supposed inadvertence in the reference, and the fact that an inquiry into the conduct of the late war, and of imposing a tax of one dollar upon each application for an official position having a salary of not less than \$1,000, and the same upon each signature thereto made by the President of the United States, or made by any person in the Executive department, and where the salary is in excess of \$1,000 an additional tax of fifty cents.

Mr. THURMAN moved to discharge the joint committee of Congress from further consideration of the resolution previously introduced by Mr. Sprague directing an inquiry into the alleged complicity of Senator Sprague with blockade runners in Texas during the late rebellion.

The reasons for the motion were stated by Mr. THURMAN to be a supposed inadvertence in the reference, and the fact that an inquiry into the conduct of the late war, and of imposing a tax of one dollar upon each application for an official position having a salary of not less than \$1,000, and the same upon each signature thereto made by the President of the United States, or made by any person in the Executive department, and where the salary is in excess of \$1,000 an additional tax of fifty cents.

Mr. THURMAN moved to discharge the joint committee of Congress from further consideration of the resolution previously introduced by Mr. Sprague directing an inquiry into the alleged complicity of Senator Sprague with blockade runners in Texas during the late rebellion.

The reasons for the motion were stated by Mr. THURMAN to be a supposed inadvertence in the reference, and the fact that an inquiry into the conduct of the late war, and of imposing a tax of one dollar upon each application for an official position having a salary of not less than \$1,000, and the same upon each signature thereto made by the President of the United States, or made by any person in the Executive department, and where the salary is in excess of \$1,000 an additional tax of fifty cents.

Mr. TRUMBULL's bill, relieving Congressmen from immunity and looking to reform in civil service, was made the special order for Monday next.

Upon the expiration of the morning hour, the Senate resumed the consideration of the claim for indemnity of J. Milton Best, of Kentucky.

Mr. EDMUNDS delivered an argument adverse to the claim upon general principles, and declared that the destruction of the premises as an act of self-preservation for a Union garrison came within the constitutional clause prohibiting public use of private property without compensation. He commented upon the fact, as shown by the report in the case, that this house was at times during the battle in possession of the enemy, and the difficulty of a separate assessment of the damages incurred by the destruction of the premises, and by its subsequent condemnation. He did not, however, desire the Southern Senators to regard the disposition of the present case as a decision upon all similar cases.

Mr. POOL followed in support of the claim, upon the ground that the destruction of the claimant's house being a means of defending and making more secure the Union fort was a loss for which the Government was bound to make restitution.

Mr. CARPENTER argued that a conflict commencing on one day and renewed on successive days was, as a matter of record, a continuous battle; consequently the demolition of the house being within this period was a part of the battle.

Mr. DAVIS stated, as a fact in the case, that the premises in question were not destroyed until the day succeeding the battle, and when the enemy were twenty miles distant.

Mr. THURMAN said that upon this representation, which was also that of the report of the Committee on Claims, he would vote for the bill.

The bill then passed—yeas 28, nays 15.

It appropriates \$25,000 to pay for the dwelling of J. Milton Best, of Paducah, Ky., which was destroyed by order of the Union commander to assist the range of the gunners in the battle there in 1864, at which time the owner was a surgeon in the Union army.

The vote was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Boreman, Browland, Cassady, Davis, Linn, Linn, Hamilton, of Maryland, Howe, McCrory, Nye, Pomroy, Pratt, Ramsey, Revels, Rice, Ross, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Scott, Spencer, Sprague, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, Vickers, Willey, and Wilson.

Nays—Messrs. Carpenter, Chandler, Corbett, Hamilton of Texas, Hamlin, Harlan, Howell, Jewett, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Williams, and Wilson.

Mr. WALKER, in favor, paired off with Mr. Edwards in the negative.

At 3.30, after a brief executive session, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

The SPEAKER laid before the House a letter from Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, stating that, having accepted the office of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States to Great Britain, he resigns his seat as a Representative from the 3d Congressional district of Ohio, and requesting the Speaker to notify the Governor of Ohio of that fact.

The SPEAKER announced that he appointed Mr. Orib, of Indiana, to fill the vacancy on the Committee of Ways and Means caused by the resignation of Mr. Schenck.

He also announced that he had appointed Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, who stood second on the committee.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the resolution of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in relation to the American independence by holding an international exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876 came up as the first business in order in the morning hour.

Mr. MORRILL advocated the bill, and argued that Philadelphia was, by its historical associations, the most appropriate place for the celebration.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, could not see the consequential relation between the present bill and the reciting of the fact of the Declaration of Independence having been signed at Philadelphia; and the enactment providing for the holding of an international exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876, from which State came there. He was unable to perceive why Philadelphia should be selected rather than Boston, where the principles of the Declaration of Independence were mainly engendered; or than Richmond, Virginia, from which State came Jefferson, who wrote the Declaration of Independence, and Madison, the author of the Constitution; or than Meadellburgh, N. C., the holding of an international exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876 came up as the first business in order in the morning hour.

Mr. MORRILL advocated the bill, and argued that Philadelphia was, by its historical associations, the most appropriate place for the celebration.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, could not see the consequential relation between the present bill and the reciting of the fact of the Declaration of Independence having been signed at Philadelphia; and the enactment providing for the holding of an international exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876, from which State came there. He was unable to perceive why Philadelphia should be selected rather than Boston, where the principles of the Declaration of Independence were mainly engendered; or than Richmond, Virginia, from which State came Jefferson, who wrote the Declaration of Independence, and Madison, the author of the Constitution; or than Meadellburgh, N. C., the holding of an international exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876 came up as the first business in order in the morning hour.

Mr. MORRILL advocated the bill, and argued that Philadelphia was, by its historical associations, the most appropriate place for the celebration.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, could not see the consequential relation between the present bill and the reciting of the fact of the Declaration of Independence having been signed at Philadelphia; and the enactment providing for the holding of an international exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876, from which State came there. He was unable to perceive why Philadelphia should be selected rather than Boston, where the principles of the Declaration of Independence were mainly engendered; or than Richmond, Virginia, from which State came Jefferson, who wrote the Declaration of Independence, and Madison, the author of the Constitution; or than Meadellburgh, N. C., the holding of an international exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876 came up as the first business in order in the morning hour.

Mr. MORRILL advocated the bill, and argued that Philadelphia was, by its historical associations, the most appropriate place for the celebration.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, could not see the consequential relation between the present bill and the reciting of the fact of the Declaration of Independence having been signed at Philadelphia; and the enactment providing for the holding of an international exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876, from which State came there. He was unable to perceive why Philadelphia should be selected rather than Boston, where the principles of the Declaration of Independence were mainly engendered; or than Richmond, Virginia, from which State came Jefferson, who wrote the Declaration of Independence, and Madison, the author of the Constitution; or than Meadellburgh, N. C., the holding of an international exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876 came up as the first business in order in the morning hour.

Mr. MORRILL advocated the bill, and argued that Philadelphia was, by its historical associations, the most appropriate place for the celebration.